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PLO FAVORS SUMMIT TO COUNTER CAMP DAVID 'PLOTS'

LD1310212Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 10 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The PLO is in favor of holding a summit of the resistance and steadfastness front countries in order to counter the new plots being hatched in Camp David, Mr Abu Hassan, PLO permanent representative in Algiers, stated yesterday during a press conference in Algiers.

"Present circumstances and the development of the Near East situation make it necessary to hold such a summit," Mr Abu Hassan went on to say.

Asked about the possible results of the Camp David meeting, the PLO representative said that "despite the absolute secrecy surrounding the meeting, there can be no doubt that As-Sadat will receive nothing in exchange for his betrayal and capitulation.

"The Egyptian head of state," he added, "is prepared to make further concessions and has decided to sell off considerable parts of Egyptian territory in order to save face and obtain funds [se consolider], bearing in mind the serious economic problems which Egypt is experiencing.

"The Camp David meeting," Mr Abu Hassan went on to declare, "as a link in an immense conspiracy aimed not only at the elimination of the Palestinian people but also at imperialist-Zionist dominance of the Arab region, may result in an alliance between Israel and Egypt under the lofty political and military patronage of the United States. This alliance," he added, "will constitute a strike force against any Arab revolutionary movement and primarily the Palestinian revolution and against progressive forces in the Arab world."

After recalling the series of conspiracies and machinations organized in order to eliminate the Palestinian revolution politically, militarily and physically, Mr Abu Hassan remarked that the Camp David summit, being held on the initiative of a country that is the leader of world imperialism, has a dual objective:

--To save President as-Sadat, whose defeatist initiative has ended in a stinging failure not only vis-a-vis the Zionist entity but also vis-a-vis the Egyptian people, who are increasingly displaying their disagreement and discontent with the adventurist policy of the Egyptian head of state;

--To stifle the Arab people's aspirations toward peace and progress while perpetuating the plundering of their wealth.

Mr Abu Hassan, who reasserted the determination of the Palestinian people and their vanguard--the PLO--to frustrate every conspiracy and every solution which does not take into account the Palestinians' legitimate and inalienable rights, expressed satisfaction with the considerable support that the Palestinian resistance enjoys from the progressive Arab countries, the USSR and the socialist countries, as well as democratic forces throughout the world.

Finally, in answer to a question relating to the intensification of military operations in occupied Palestine--an intensification recognized by the Zionist enemy himself--Mr Abu Hassan said that the PLO is determined to increase the armed struggle until the rights of the Palestinian people triumph. The latest military operations in Palestine, he added, are the best possible response to the Camp David meeting and other defeatist solutions.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH MILITARY, POLITICAL CADRES

JN131809Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met at noon today with the cadres of several military and political classes on the occasion of their departure abroad. The classes have been conducted under the supervision of the department of moral guidance and political mobilization of the Al-'Asifah forces.

Addressing the cadres, brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the current situation through which the Arab nation is passing. The commander in chief also reviewed all matters pertaining to the Palestinian arena.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that the Palestinian revolution is well capable of confronting all plots and plotters.

INA: JOURNALISTS CONDEMN KIDNAP OF WRITER

JN121715Y Baghdad INA in English 1605 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 September--The Arab Journalists Federation (AJF) has called on all Arab strugglers and progressive patriotic writers to shoulder their national and professional responsibility by condemning the kidnap operation of Mr. Hanna Muqbil, secretary of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union.

A statement issued by AJF chairman, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, said the Palestinian journalist was kidnaped from Beirut airport and called for exposing all dimensions of this "treacherous operation and for denuding the forces standing behind it".

Every possible pressure, it said, should be exercised for securing the release of colleague Muqbil before it is too late. Earlier Mr. Muqbil escaped "by miracle from a treacherous assassination attempt".

The AJF statement added that the victim was put in dungeons which belong to Fatah movement preliminary to a summary trial. Reactionary elements continue chasing strugglers who refused to submit to the suspicious moves that aim for liquidating the Palestinian presence.

"The kidnaping of Hanna Muqbil is constituting a flagrant violation of democratic freedoms of the Arab Palestinian people and a trespass on the Palestinian will in a most critical juncture of the people's struggle", the AFJ statement said.

VOP: PALESTINIAN UNION DENIES ISSUING STATEMENT

JN131917Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] We have received the following from the Secretariat General of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union: The Secretariat General of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union would like to announce that the statement issued by brother Naji 'Allush, secretary general of the federation, on 11 September 1978, was not issued from a meeting of the Secretariat General. The Secretariat General is the only party authorized to issue statements.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTS CAMP DAVID TALKS TO FAIL

NC1409337 Doha QNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 14 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 14 September--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said in a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today that he expects the Camp David summit conference to fail. He said that even if the conference succeeds, this will not be in the interest of the Arabs.

In his statement to the Cairo correspondent of the paper, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said it is his personal opinion that the failure of the Camp David conference will mean a better chance for the Arab Solidarity Committee to resume its efforts to establish a unified Arab position on peace without harming the Palestinian issue or the Arab rights in general.

The Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF reports today that Kuwaiti political circles are expressing reservations marked by anxiety and dissatisfaction over the Camp David summit because it will not produce anything new and the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE WITH MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

JN1321107 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1955 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 13 September--Mahmud 'Abbas and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, members of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Kuwait from Damascus today on a brief visit.

While in Kuwait, the Palestinian officials will convey a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Fatah Central Committee to the Kuwaiti Government dealing with pan-Arab issues and the circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution is passing.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman, has stated that the isolationist forces in Lebanon are ignoring the legitimate Lebanese authority represented in Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and are carrying out provocative military acts against this legitimate authority.

Abu Mayzar added that it is no longer a secret that the isolationist forces and the Zionist entity are closely connected for the sake of exacerbating the situation against the stability and security in Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER CALLS FOR UNITED ARAB STAND IF CAMP DAVID FAILS

LD1315547 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1243 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo--Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has called on the Arab countries to shoulder their responsibilities in full by outlining the next steps to solve the Middle East question if the Camp David meetings do not succeed. His royal highness once again appealed to the Arab countries to forget their differences and join together in solidarity for the good of the Arab nation and its peoples. He stressed the kingdom's intention to continue sincere action to restore unity in the Arab ranks. He said: The kingdom is a member of the Arab Solidarity Committee and it supports with all its strength the work of this committee aimed at restoring Arab solidarity in this critical stage in the history of the Arab nation.

In a statement to journalists in Cairo today his royal highness said: Israel has to make a choice between land and peace based on justice. In answer to a question about the possible convening of a Geneva Conference for peace in the Middle East, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: It is difficult to predict this at present and we must await the results of the meetings at Camp David.

'UKAZ SKEPTICAL ABOUT CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

LD131828Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 12 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] Given the little news that has come out of the Camp David conference, there is no longer any hope that progress will be achieved at the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit talks. For, despite the increasing "insistence" by the United States, Israel has offered no concessions regarding withdrawal from the West Bank or from the other fronts.

If there is a question that comes to the fore here, it is this: Why did Israel go to Camp David? The answer to this is not difficult to find. Israel has gone to the Camp David conference and is prepared to go to any place for negotiations while it is negotiating on nothing. All Israel is concerned with is to gain time in order to achieve its strategy which is based on aggression and which has not changed a bit since the Basle conference which drew up the Zionist strategy in 1897. This conference drew up the expansionist plan under which Israel seized the whole of Palestine as well as some parts of Arab territories "from the Nile to the Euphrates." Israel's map is hung on the Knesset wall and in the prime minister's office. This map is the goal of every political leadership that rules Israel and the leadership is committed to it and implements it.

Israel will not give up Arab territories. As Menahem Begin once said, he does not "give Christmas presents." And since Israel considers returning the land a present and not a right, then there is need to deal with it in a different manner, a manner that will prove to it that, however patient the Arabs may be, they have the means to regain their legitimate rights and usurped lands and holy places which Zionism is defiling every day. If the Arabs will again read their history carefully, they will be able to find the correct path to lead them to achieving their rights and finding a decisive answer to this Zionist attitude.

PAPER CITES AGREEMENT ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

NC131514Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Jidda, 13 September--In a dispatch from Cairo published today, the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT says it is definite that the Camp David summit conference will end on Thursday. The paper says that the information it has obtained confirms that a general agreement exists on Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, with some minor adjustments on the Egyptian-Israeli border. The Israeli withdrawal will be in two stages. In the first stage, the Israeli occupation forces will withdraw to a line extending from Al-'Arish in the north to Ra's Muhammad in the southern part of Sinai. In the second stage, they will withdraw to the international border after making minor adjustments to it.

The paper adds that the United States has given some security guarantees to both the Egyptian and Israeli sides. It says that the problem of the status of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the manner in which they are to manage their internal affairs in the future remains unsolved.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD131027Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has stressed that his talks with the kingdom's leaders have been useful and of deep significance, and that they have served the joint interests of the kingdom and Japan, as well as those of the whole world. In a statement he made during the press conference he held prior to his departure from At-Ta'if this evening at the end of his visit to the kingdom, the Japanese prime minister said he had the honor of being received by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, were [words indistinct] for the good of the whole world. He explained that cooperation between the two Asian [words indistinct], the kingdom and Japan, would benefit not only the two countries but would also serve the development of peace and progress throughout the world.

The Japanese prime minister referred to his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and said: These talks dealt with relations between the two countries and (?concentrated on) major political issues. He went on to say that he listened to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz's explanation of the kingdom's position regarding the situation in the Middle East and added that he had grasped the core of the issue. Mr Fukuda said that in speaking with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd, he stressed Japan's desire to strengthen and expand cooperation with the kingdom in all spheres. Mr Fukuda also stressed his country's concern with what is happening in the Middle East, which, according to him, is a "center" of world politics and a center of world economy. He said that stability in this region would foster stability throughout the whole world, including Asia. He added that Japan, as an Asian country, desires to contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

Mr Takeo Fukuda stressed the firmness of relations between Japan and the countries of the Middle East in all areas. He said he was exerting efforts to develop these relations and to expand the prospects for joint cooperation in applying the technology that Japan can offer in these countries. He expressed confidence that his visit to the Middle East represents the completion of a stage in the joint cooperation between Japan and the countries of the region, and a step that will serve the world and contribute to its stability and development.

Regarding the storing of petroleum in Japan and the extent of its effect on the world economy, the Japanese prime minister explained that Japan tries to cooperate with world oil policy and that it is working to reduce the huge surplus in its trade balance by storing petroleum. He said that this action contributed to stabilizing world currencies.

With regard to relations among the advanced industrial countries and the developing countries, the Japanese prime minister declared that the industrial countries must participate in assisting the developing countries. He said: In this era no country can do without the assistance and cooperation of other countries. This is because their interests are interconnected and it is necessary to search for means to achieve prosperity in each country within the general framework of the prosperity of the countries of the world.

UAE

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL WITH U.S., SYRIAN AMBASSADORS

LD1315252Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 September--Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, met here today with Francois Dickman, U.S. ambassador to the UAE, and reviewed with him oil and energy affairs.

Dr al-'Utaybah then received 'Adnan as-Safi, Syrian ambassador to the UAE, and discussed bilateral relations, especially in the field of petroleum.

YEMEN--PDRY

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN

LD1319322Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A Cuban delegation, led by Antonio Lusson, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, minister of transport and president of the Arab-Cuban friendship society, arrived in Aden this morning for a few days visit at the invitation of Yemeni society of friendship with peoples.

YEMEN--YAR

MENA: PDRY AIR FORCE VIOLATES YAR AIRSPACE

KO1321387Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] San'a', 13 September--A number of military planes belonging to the ruling authority in South Yemen violated YAR airspace at noon today several times and from several directions. The planes also flew in a provocative manner over several areas inside the YAR.

This was announced tonight by a military spokesman of the YAR Armed Forces General Command. The spokesman said that in spite of this provocation, the military command in the areas over which the hostile planes flew did not carry out any action to intercept these planes, in compliance with the instructions of President and Commander Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. These instructions call for patience and wisdom in order to foil any [illegible] by the agent rulers of the south to attain their goal of starting a war in the Arab arena.

TRIAL OF SUBVERSIVES CONTINUES; ONE EXECUTED

LD1410052Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 14 Sep 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 14 September--The death sentence was carried out in San'a' today against Mustafa ar-Rifa'i and all his property was confiscated after he was convicted by the State Supreme Security Court in San'a' on charges of carrying out subversive acts in the YAR.

The court also sentenced to death Muhammad al-'Urumah, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The State Supreme Security Court will continue its trial of five more defendants on charges of subversion.

CABINET MEETS; SALIM SENDS CABLE TO AS-SADAT

NC131659Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet met this morning under Prime Minister Mamduh Salim. Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi stated later: At the outset of the meeting, the prime minister reviewed the Egyptian and Arab position, which President as-Sadat is representing at the Camp David conference. He said that Egypt went to the conference in an atmosphere in which the world appreciates all the opportunities President as-Sadat has provided for the establishment of peace based on justice and for ending a conflict that has been going on for 30 years, while making it clear that peace cannot be achieved unless the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of sides are respected and that the Palestinian problem must be solved.

The prime minister said that the October War and the peace initiative have proved the uselessness of the concept of Israeli security through the occupation of land belonging to others. They have also proved the Arabs' sincere intention to establish a just peace.

Mamduh Salim emphasized that Egypt, in its capacity as the first Arab confrontation state in the conflict, has assumed its war and peace responsibilities and has provided every opportunity for dialog, starting with its peace initiative and ending with the Camp David conference, thus facing Israel with a specific responsibility regarding peace in this area of the world.

The prime minister referred to the position that the United States is adopting in assuming its international responsibility with regard to world peace and the international interests that are linked to the stability of peace in the Middle East.

The information minister added: The prime minister explained that President as-Sadat's dialog at Camp David elucidates the firm policy that will insure security and peace for everyone. The Egyptian position makes it clear that continuation of dialog cannot possibly be an end in itself, but that peace requires Israel to abandon its intransigence and to assume its responsibility to establish peace and stability in the Middle East.

The prime minister emphasized that Egypt is adopting a firm position to preserve the noble Arab aims and that the responsibility of establishing a just peace is a joint responsibility of the international community.

Prime Minister Mamduh Salim has sent the following cable to President as-Sadat:

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat: On behalf of the cabinet and in my behalf, I salute your great national efforts in defense of your nation's causes. Mr President, you have led this nation in the gloomiest circumstances of defeat and turned our despair into hope. The October 1973 victory has been an important turning point in contemporary history. Under your leadership the Arabs have regained their dignity and removed the stigma of defeat. You have continued with your victories, Mr President, and preferred to take the road to peace in order to spare bloodshed and in quest of achieving secure living conditions, respect by each side for the rights of the other parties, and an honorable life for the Palestinian people.

Your tiring trips to various parts of the world have been a new torch illuminating the path to peace and security and outlining a method for solving international disputes.

Mr President, now, at the Camp David conference, you are exerting tiring efforts to achieve security and peace in the Middle East. It pleases me to tell you that millions of peace-loving citizens in your country and in the civilized world are following and supporting your efforts and implore God to grant them success. Mr President, may God grant you success and guide your steps on the path of right.

[Signed] Mamduh Salim, prime minister

EGYPT'S PRESS ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD140600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Sep 78 NC

[From the press review]

Under the headline "Facts Confirmed by Camp David Conference," the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that the hope for the success of the conference is very small because of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's intransigence, his expansionist policy, and his refusal to continue the peace negotiations in a vicious circle.

AL-AHRAM says: Only a few hours remain for the Camp David conference to end, and all hopes are pinned on a miracle taking place in order to save the conference from failure. That hope is very small; it is so small that it reaches the point of being nil. Whatever the results of the conference may be and irrespective of whether the results will be considered a success or a failure, there are a number of important facts revealed by the big conference. We must focus on these facts because they are the facts of the Israeli position on the issue of peace.

The first fact revealed by the Camp David conference is that through his intransigence and stubbornness Menahem Begin is trying to secure the support of Zionism in the United States. It is becoming clear from the contacts which have taken place between the Israeli delegation and Zionist leaders in the United States to convince them that Begin's insistence on the form of the East solution as far as Israel is concerned.

The second fact is that Begin does not want peace and does not accept it because he believes in the Israeli expansionist policy.

The third fact is that Israel wants peace negotiations without peace. While it is working against peace, it is ostensibly committed to peace negotiations. It is certain that these negotiations can continue for scores of years without producing true peace and that they will be mere talks without substance going around in a vicious circle. Israel's purpose is not to appear before the world as the country which resists and prevents the establishment of peace in the Middle East--something which has been confirmed by events up to now.

The Camp David conference confirmed these facts and stressed them to the American people. For this reason Zionism has been preparing to carry out a widespread propaganda campaign as soon as the conference ends, in order to conceal these facts from the American people and to assure them that Menahem Begin is a man of peace, and that it is Egypt and the Egyptians who are intransigent.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

NC1314287 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary]

[Text] Observers' speculations on the progress and results of the Camp David summit conference are obviously conflicting. This is the natural outcome of the method of secrecy shrouding the conference since its outset. Nevertheless, it is almost unanimously agreed that the peace negotiations are encountering real and serious difficulties that could preclude the attainment of the fundamental objective of the negotiations: The establishment of an appropriate framework for continuing the peace process on specific foundations and frank undertakings. Logically speaking, the Israeli negotiator's stance is undoubtedly the source of these difficulties. Reports from Camp David indicate that the Israeli negotiator continues to cling to his previously rejected positions, which are based on the concept of expansion, under the pretext of applying the principle of territorial compromise.

However, the best position for the political observer to adopt is that of "wait and see," since the final results of the Camp David negotiations will not be known until they are officially concluded. Faced with a situation in which the possibilities of failure and success are equal, we cannot, however, disregard the principal fact that existed before the Camp David conference and that will continue to exist after it. A clash has actually occurred between the U.S. interests in the Arab area and the special relationship between the United States and Israel should this relationship go as far as supporting the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. [sentence as heard] The acuteness of this clash will have to intensify if the U.S. policy fails to use its special relationship with Israel to positively influence Israeli's intransigent position regarding the conditions for the establishment of a just peace. Such a U.S. failure will be confirmed in the eyes of many, should the Camp David conference fail.

A final observation worthy of interest nevertheless remains. This observation is that President Carter and his government might have been in need of a conference like the Camp David conference to provide the U.S. public with an opportunity to discover the party which is obstructing the process for the establishment of just peace and, subsequently, directly harming U.S. interests and Washington's world strategy. It is definite that convincing U.S. public opinion that Israel, by its expansionist ambitions, has become a burden and indeed a danger to U.S. interests, is a necessary condition for securing the factor of popular support that is necessary for adopting a decisive official stand in the face of the Israeli expansionist policy.

On our part, however, we do not for a single moment doubt the credibility of this analysis. Nevertheless, policy has accustomed us to the fact that results, and not good intentions, are the accurate criteria for measuring things, whether negatively or positively.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY RECEIVES MAP OF SETTLEMENTS

NC1314497 Doha QNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Jidda, 13 September--In a report from Washington it publishes today, quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT [MIDDLE EAST] says that last Sunday Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat received a detailed map of the Israeli settlements and their locations in the occupied Arab territories.

The sources explain that this map, which has been prepared on the basis of official U.S. documents, reveals the existence of 110 Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Gaza sector, Sinai and Golan.

Quoting U.S. sources, the paper says that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is determined to extract from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin an official pledge not to establish any new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza sector in the event a peace agreement is reached and during the transitional period stipulated in the agreement.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY MEETS FRG ENVOY

NC1517[illegible] Cairo MENA in Arabic 1552 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 September--Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Salah Hasan and FRG Ambassador to Egypt Wolfgang Behrends today discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and Europe's role in the problem.

The under secretary conveyed to the FRG ambassador Egypt's thanks to the FRG Government and its president for their constructive stand and support of the Egyptian policy and the hope attached to Europe's role in driving forward the wheel of peace, particularly during the FRG's chairmanship of the EEC.

The FRG ambassador conveyed to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry under secretary his country's wishes for the success of the Camp David conference.

Envoy Reaffirms Support

NC1517[illegible] Cairo MENA in Arabic 1524 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 September--FRG Ambassador to Egypt Wolfgang Behrends has reaffirmed the support of his country and that of the EEC for President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative last November.

He said that the initiative has reached its climax with the current Camp David summit meetings between U.S. President Jimmy Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He expressed his government's hope that the Camp David summit meeting will reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

In a special interview with the diplomatic editor of MENA, the FRG ambassador affirmed that his country and the EEC support all steps and efforts for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that these states are prepared to offer all possible help to the parties concerned to achieve this goal.

Answering a question about economic relations between Egypt and the FRG, the FRG ambassador noted that they have been growing and developing. He said that Egypt is second in the FRG aid program, after India. This is important for Egypt since India is a big country with a large population.

Noting the volume of trade between the two countries, the ambassador said that it has reached about 530 million Egyptian pounds and that there are now more than 30 joint Egyptian-FRG projects, of which more than 10 have been implemented.

Ambassador Wolfgang Behrends said that the joint Egyptian-FRG committee for economic cooperation will meet in Cairo on 23 October to discuss a number of joint projects, the Egyptian 5-year development plan, and financial assistance to Egypt in the next 2 years, which totals about DM 420 million.

The FRG ambassador also noted the development and progress in cultural relations between the two countries during recent years. He praised the excellent cooperation between the research institutes in the two countries in the field of science and technology and the joint projects for scientific research, to which the German side will contribute more than DM 50 million. The most important of these projects are the utilization of solar energy, telecommunications, and technological improvements in biology and geology.

EGYPT BRIEFED ON FUKUDA VISIT TO ARAB STATES

NC131733Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 September--Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Salah Hasan today received Japanese Ambassador to Egypt Mosuo Kuroda. They discussed the outcome of the important tour which Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda recently made to some Arab states and the importance of the visit in strengthening the relations between Japan and the Arab world.

They also discussed the question of Takeo Fukuda's visit to Egypt, which has been postponed owing to the Camp David conference, and the possibility that he will make the visit in the future.

The Japanese ambassador also briefed the Egyptian under secretary on the messages exchanged between Takeo Fukuda and senior Egyptian officials.

EGYPTIAN-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE STATEMENT

NC140922Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 September--The joint Egyptian-Japanese economic conference has affirmed its support for President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative for the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East and for the achievement of stability in all parts of the world. In a joint statement issued by the conference last night, the Japanese side expresses the desire to have President as-Sadat visit Japan in the near future.

In the statement both sides indicate that they discussed spheres of economic cooperation between Egypt and Japan, which include technical aid, joint companies and the financing of projects. Both sides have agreed to hold further talks to increase the volume of trade between the two countries and to strengthen their economies.

Both sides have affirmed their support for the role played by the Egyptian and Japanese economic committees, which is centered on strengthening friendship and understanding between the two countries and developing trade, economic, technical and cultural cooperation between them.

The statement was issued at the end of a ceremony which was attended by Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, superintendent of the specialized national councils Dr 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim and the ministers of housing, reconstruction and supply. The conference, which is being attended by 28 important Japanese businessmen, opened yesterday. It will discuss projects that are part of the Egyptian development plan and the possibility of participating in these projects.

VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF HOLDS TALKS WITH KOSYGIN IN MOSCOW

For Moscow TASS and Baghdad INA reports on the talks between Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin in Moscow on 12 September, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Returns From DPRK, USSR

JN132045Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 September--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad this evening after participating in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During his visit, Ma'ruf conveyed to Korean President Kim Il-song a written message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. He also conveyed to him the greetings and congratulations of President al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, together with their best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Korean people.

While in the DPRK, Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him held a series of meetings with Korean officials and delegations of friendly states that participated in the Korean people's celebrations. During these meetings, talks were held on the scope of cooperation between Iraq and these states in various fields and on ways of consolidating their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

In Moscow on their way back to Baghdad, Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him met with several Soviet officials and discussed with them the situation in the Arab region as well as ways of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the welfare of their two peoples.

The delegation accompanying Ma'ruf was comprised of Comrade Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and RCC member; Kazim Butayn, member of the Baghdad branch command; Kazim Ni'mah Salman, member of the military bureau; Jubra'il Ishaq, member of the Foreign Relations Office at the party's national command; and several party and government officials.

The vice president left Moscow this afternoon and was officially seen off by Mr Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; several senior Soviet officials; and the Iraqi Embassy staff.

Ma'ruf sent Khalilov a cable from his plane in which he expressed thanks for the welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him during their stay in Moscow. He also wished the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity.

IRAQ APOLOGIZES FOR NOT ATTENDING SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

JN132172BY Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 September--INA has learned that Iraq has apologized for not attending the world solidarity conference to be held in Addis Ababa from 15-17 September.

This apology comes in protest against the fascist-racist campaign launched by the racist Ethiopian regime against the Eritrean people.

INFORMATION MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESS COUNSELORS

JN131908Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 September--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi met here this evening with the press counselors of the Iraqi embassies in the European countries.

During the meeting, Hammudi was briefed on the imperialist and Zionist information activities in the European countries. The minister issued directives of several current issues as well as Iraq's principled stands toward these issues. He stressed the need for an effective move to herald the views of the party and revolution toward current events and to initiate cultural and technical activities.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IMF, WORLD BANK MEETINGS

JN130844Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 13 September--Finance Minister Fawzi 'Abdallah left Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation to the joint annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank scheduled to begin later this month.

Dr 'Abdallah will also participate in the meetings of the nine-member committee, the 24-member committee and the transitional committee on rectification of the international monetary system, as well as the meetings of the OPEC finance ministers which will be held before the IMF and World Bank meetings.

The Iraqi delegation includes 'Izz ad-Din al-Bahrani, assistant governor; Subhi Farankul, adviser of the Central Bank of Iraq; and Hashim 'Abdallah, director general of finance.

MEDICAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

JN070850Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 7 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 September--An Iraqi medical delegation left for Peking this morning on a 10-day visit to the PRC. During the visit, the delegation will hold meetings with PRC officials on possibilities for exchanging expertise and strengthening cooperation in the medical spheres.

The delegation, led by Ibrahim Ahmad, director of technical affairs at the Public Health Department, will learn about Chinese experience in providing medical services to the countryside.

SHAM'UN REPORTEDLY AUTHORIZED BEGIN TO DISCUSS LEBANON

JN140827Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Sep 78 p 1 JN

[AL-AKHBAR Correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] [no dateline given] Sources close to the Israeli Government say that among the documents which Menahem Begin carried to the Camp David conference is a document signed by the leaders--including Camille Sham'un--of the [Lebanese] National Liberal and Phalangist Parties. The document praises the aid rendered by Israel to the Phalangist and National Liberal militia. Furthermore, the document authorizes Begin to discuss several questions with Carter. The sources explain that the document and its contents will be a surprise to President As-Sadat.

Zionist papers published in London have given the details of the secret meeting which took place between Camille Sham'un and Menahem Begin at the latter's residence in occupied Jerusalem 2 weeks ago. The meeting was attended by Moshe Dayan and Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan. The Israeli-Phalangist-Sham'unite cooperation is no secret and this meeting in itself might not be significant had it not taken place secretly, particularly in view of the open meetings among the Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

AMMAN RADIO: ARABS MUST SEARCH FOR ANOTHER WAY TO PEACE

JN132033Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Sources at the tripartite summit at Camp David announced yesterday that the great efforts exerted by U.S. President Carter have not succeeded in getting primary concessions from the Israeli side during the past few days. Despite the meager news on the tripartite summit, there are indications that the United States and Israel submitted joint proposals which were not received with a positive response. Israel then submitted a unilateral project, which did not meet with a response from the Egyptian and American sides.

It seems that the main problem is Israel's view of the peace process--a view which is enveloped by Zionist expansionist factors that are in complete disagreement with the principles of the international community and the just Arab demands for peace.

Israel is still incapable of seeing the dividing line between its security demands, which are optimally based on Arab acceptance of it in the Middle East, and expansion [illegible] of the occupied Arab territories, despite the discrepancy between this trend and the introduction of Security Council Resolution 242, which emphasizes the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by armed force.

This Israeli stand, which leads it to absolute denial of the Palestinian presence--territory, people and rights--makes any possibility of achieving real progress toward a basis for lasting settlement for the Middle East issue absolutely impossible. Hence, despite the fact that we are not fully acquainted with the details of the great efforts exerted by President Carter to convince Israel to make principal concessions--that is, to radically change its adamant stand--Israel is apparently reassured.

These positions indications which show that Israel is not seriously interested in what is going on at Camp David, in a prolonged dialog in search of real starting points leading to a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East, are the news reports coming from Israel that it is carrying on with the self-rule plan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, even though this has been rejected by the Arab states.

In addition, there are the actual practices of the occupation authorities in strengthening the Israeli settlements all along the occupied Arab territories as well as the desperate attempts of the Begin government to haggle over the Arab territories occupied in 1967 at the expense of the Palestinian territories occupied that same year and the Palestinian people's rights that are recognized by the international community.

Although we still believe that the United States can exert more pressure to convince Israel to change its stands, which are founded on aggression, expansion and occupation, the failure of Carter's efforts to convince Menahem Begin during the last 8 days to change his obsolete Torah view clearly indicates that the fate of the Camp David conference will be no better than that of similar ones in the past. This is due to the fact that the main obstacle created by Israel in the face of any progress toward peace still stands. It even grows larger whenever Egyptian flexibility increases its call for peace in the Middle East. Hence, the inability of the U.S. administration to achieve the desired progress through influencing the Israeli stand makes it incumbent upon the Arabs and the international community to search for another formula as well as other bases and starting points for peace, completely different from those out of which the peace process has stemmed during the last 18 months.

KING HUSAYN CONFERS WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

JN132001Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met in London today with British Prime Minister James Callaghan and held talks with him on the Arab-Israeli conflict and Middle East developments. The meeting was attended by David Owen, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN VISITS FRONTLINE UNIT

JN131623Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 13 September--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this morning visited one of the units of the armed forces in the frontline positions, where he met with the unit commander and officers and was briefed on the general situation. His Highness also visited a number of advanced posts, reconnaissance positions and support arms posts.

RESULTS OF 13 SEPTEMBER STRIKE REPORTED

NC131508Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and the leaders and commanders of the Lebanese Forces followed the progress of the peaceful general strike which was held in Lebanon today. The calm atmosphere in which the strike was held elicited everybody's admiration and appreciation. Several foreign diplomats have described it as indicating a real awareness and a civilized spirit.

The strike was successful along the coast, and in the mountains, the valleys, the south and all the liberated areas. The Lebanese who are living in Syrian-controlled areas also affirmed that they fully back their brothers.

The businessmen, traders and farmers will earmark today's production for the Lebanese who were displaced on their own homeland.

MISSION LEAVES BEIRUT TO INVESTIGATE AS-SADR CASE

NC130925Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] A mission headed by Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, the cabinet secretary general, left Beirut today for Tripoli, Rome, Paris and other places. The task of the mission is to clear the question of the loss of contact with His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. It has also been decided that the cabinet will hold an extraordinary session tomorrow, Thursday, to discuss developments in this case.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS IMAM AS-SADR IN IRAN

JN131650Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 13 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN has reported that Imam Musa as-Sadr, president of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, is in Iran.

The newspaper said As-Sadr had sneaked into Iran because the shah had withdrawn his Iranian passport because of his hostile attitude toward the regime in Tehran and his overt sympathy with religious leaders and the Shi'ite sect there.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper says that As-Sadr, who disappeared 10 days ago, left Libya for Addis Ababa by air and from there sneaked into Iran by sea.

In a related development, Imam as-Sadr has emphasized the Syrian role in Lebanon. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM which, according to the paper, he made 1 day before his disappearance, Imam as-Sadr said that the Arab Deterrent Forces are carrying out a historic role. He called on Arab states to shoulder their responsibilities before it is too late.

VOL ON KAFR 'UBAYDA ATTACK, BEIRUT AIRPORT SHELLING

NC131228Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Concerning the security situation, reports from the north note that armed persons belonging to the Zgharta Giants Brigade, headed by Hanna Yamin, alias Abu Robert, have resumed their attacks on the citizens in the area.

The Zgharta Giants Brigade is supported by the communists, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and their allies, who are affiliated with some foreign intelligence services.

The reports state that last night these armed persons attacked the house of General Security Commissioner Nasri al-Dahir and killed him inside his home.

The Syrians, together with some local armed persons, detained three citizens in Kafr 'Ubayda, Al-Batrun district. These persons include a municipal policeman, Yusuf Haykal. The armed persons released their detainees this morning.

In Beirut, two artillery rounds fell on the western runway of Beirut airport this morning. This caused activities at the airport to be partially paralyzed.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES ISSUES STATEMENT 13 SEP

NC131757Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The security situation today was generally characterized by caution and apprehension due to the following incidents:

At 0700 two shells fell on the sandy side of the western runway of Beirut International Airport, but did not cause any damage.

At 1015 four shells fell: two on the apron near the airport runways, causing some material damage, and two in Al-Ghubayrah, which injured two citizens. This is seen as an attempt to disrupt the activities of the Beirut International Airport. However, the airport continued its routine activities.

At 1130 two bodies were found on Corniche an-Nahr near the Al-'Abd clock tower. It was discovered that they are Syrians and the post mortem showed that they were murdered between 0800 and 0900 this morning, 3 hours before they were discovered. The Internal Security Forces and specialized offices are investigating.

SYRIANS MOVING ARTILLERY INTO S. LEBANON

NC121247Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information from the Al-Biqa' area stating that on Sunday night the Syrian forces moved some 50 field guns of 130 and 155-mm from several military positions in Al-Biqa' to the western Al-Biqa'. The Syrian forces then took these guns and headed toward southern Lebanon.

According to the information available, these guns might have been moved into An-Nabatiyah and Hasbayya. The information adds that tank columns have been seen heading to the area.

Other information notes that the Lebanese Army Command in Al-Biqa' has ected a request for the use of the Riyaq military airport for the landing of Syrian forces.

Al-Qulay'ah Village Shelled

NC130748Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Travelers from the south have reported that armed Palestinians and leftists yesterday shelled Al-Qulay'ah village, which is controlled by the Lebanese forces. A citizen was wounded during the shelling.

AL-ASAD SPEAKS ABOUT LEBANON TO FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

JN131607Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 13 September--In his meeting with the chairman and members of the Council of Industry and Federation of the German Chambers of Commerce, President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Lebanon is part of the Arab nation and that those who follow events know something of Lebanon's historical situation.

Replying to a question by a West German banker on the situation in Lebanon, President al-Asad said: I would like you to know, gentlemen, that the leaders of Arab renaissance and those who carried the torch of pan-Arabism were of the Christian faith in the Arab homeland and particularly in Lebanon. Arab culture reached its peak in Lebanon, particularly in the Christian quarters, more than in any other Arab area. We want you to know that the Maronites in Lebanon are Arabs who originated in Syria. The Maronite faith started in northern Syria; namely, in the city of Aleppo, which is the second Syrian city. The founder of the Maronite faith, Mar Maroun, was born and died in Aleppo. The first Maronite patriarch was elected in the central part of Syria.

President al-Asad added: Later, the Maronites spread from Aleppo and reached the central part of Syria. From there went to the Lebanese mountains. Therefore, those you are asking us about are not only Arabs, they are Syrian Arabs or Arab Syrians. Who could be more pertinent about them than the sons of their Arab Syrian people? When a German citizen, for example, says that it would be dangerous for these Christians to be tinted with the Arab color, it would be the same as if I were to say that it would be dangerous for German Christians to be tinted with the German color. There are Catholics and Protestants in Germany. They are the majority. However, they are all Germans. In Lebanon there are Moslems and Christians--Christians with their different sects and Moslems with their different sects--but they are all Lebanese and Arabs.

He then added that this affiliation with different religions does not prevent affiliation with one people. And because we are one people, we quickly intervened in Lebanon to stop the massacres when the world did nothing to stop them during the Lebanese civil war. When we intervened in Lebanon we were attacked by many countries. It was naturally said that we were killing Moslems for the benefit of the Christians for political reasons. In Europe we were criticized for killing Moslems for the benefit of the Christians. We, of course, do not kill Moslems for the benefit of the Christians or Christians for the benefit of Moslems. We want to impose a state of security in Lebanon for the benefit of all.

President al-Asad added: Not long ago, it was said that we entered Lebanon to protect the Christians. At that time the Christians--the Lebanese Christians--were in a weak position. The fighting at that time had a sectarian character, but finally we intervened to end fighting for the interest of all. Why does the situation become disturbed in the Ashrafiyah quarter of Beirut, in a quarter inhabited by rightist militias affiliated with the Christians in particular? The reason for this is that Israel has succeeded in attracting some Lebanese, as I have mentioned. These Lebanese people are not part of the Israeli people. Israel does not care or suffer for them. They are our people and we suffer for them.

President al-Asad said: Gentlemen, there are Lebanese and Syrian families which are of common descent. There are tribes of common descent. You find in Syria one tribe half of which is Christian while the other half is Moslem. This is so because Christianity came and was followed by Islam. Some people became Moslems while others remained Christians.

They all remained relatives. They also remained one tribe. It is rare to find a family in Syria which has no relatives in Lebanon. It is also rare to find a family in Lebanon which has no relatives in Syria. Whether these families are Christians or Moslems. Where did the Lebanese citizens go when the civil war broke out? Where did they take refuge? One million refugees came to Syria. I know of course that some came to Germany, France or to other European countries, but they were the ones who had financial means enabling them to come to Europe. Those who lacked financial means came to us in Syria.

The president said: We lost some 1 billion dollars when we intervened to halt the fighting in Lebanon in 1976. I have given some examples to certain officials about how we sustained this loss. You can imagine how much an army in Lebanon costs Syria monthly. We have no personal interest in continuing to offer sacrifices, except we harbor fraternal and humanitarian sentiments for these people.

President al-Asad said: We want to get out of Lebanon as soon as possible. However, we want to see a state established which can prevent the resumption of the civil war. We cannot replace the state in Lebanon. We advise it and help it but we cannot be a substitute for it.

The president added: The only factor that attracts Syria to Lebanon is brotherhood. Life in Lebanon is quite complicated. Lebanon is a small country with an area of 10,000 sq km and a population of 3 million. Lebanon has no economic resources. Lebanon constitutes for us an economic, security and defense problem. As you may know, all the Arab parties in Syria and the Arab homeland raise the slogan of Arab unity. However, this is not the case in Lebanon. The slogan there is the restoration of normal life and the establishment of the Lebanese state.

The president added: Although we are advocates of Arab unity, it is not in our interest to call for this unity in Lebanon, even if the Lebanese people wish it. This is due to the reasons I have already mentioned. We in Syria look for development. This makes it incumbent upon us to shoulder big responsibilities for the economic situation in Lebanon. Furthermore, the Lebanese people are currently not prepared for such a thing.

The president added: Our fraternal feelings are the only incentive motivating us to intervene in Lebanon and to offer such sacrifices. Who knows, we might make a decision overnight to leave the brothers there to determine their future. Thereupon, everybody will realize that there is no one that can assist Lebanon in the same way Syria is doing.

The president added: We are not a party to the conflict in Lebanon. It is purely a Syrian force placed at the disposal of the legitimate authority in Lebanon to cement security. This force is the only legitimate one which is at the disposal of the Lebanese Government. What is taking place in Lebanon is that the militias open fire at these forces and these forces reply to silence them. Frankly speaking, had Syria been a party to the conflict, we would have settled the issue within a day or two. We would have settled the issue before the world could intervene--if it wants to intervene. We are an unbiased judge for all sides in Lebanon.

The president said: When the other parties encroached on security yesterday, we hit them. This, however, does not mean that we hate them, because we would be hating those related to us. They are our brothers.

We want them to handle their affairs, to set up their state, to stabilize their security and to spread the supremacy of the Lebanese state to all Lebanese territory because this would give us the opportunity to withdraw our forces from Lebanon so they could assume their basic mission in Syria. At any rate, you must realize that the Syrian force in [words indistinct]. The president said: Believe me, we suffer from certain clashes in Lebanon. They hit the forces but we do not have enough courage to hit back because both are our sons.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON AL-ASAD'S MEETINGS IN FRG 13 SEP

JN132103Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Bonn--At 0830 Bonn time President Hafiz Al-Asad received in his residence Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party. At 0945, President Hafiz Al-Asad received Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the FRG Christian Social Union. During the two meetings, the situation in the Middle East area was reviewed. President al-Asad briefed Brandt and Strauss on the Syrian views. He also became acquainted with their views on the situation in the area and with the role West Europe can play in the current efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East.

In reply to a question by the SANA correspondent, Strauss said: My talks with President Hafiz al-Asad were frank and useful. He added: We listen to various kinds of right and wrong reports on the Middle East situation. That is why I asked President al-Asad to acquaint me with the real situation in the Middle East area. President al-Asad briefed me on this situation. This briefing was clear. I expressed my thanks for this meeting.

Following the two meetings, President and Mrs Hafiz al-Asad visited President Walter Scheel at his residence. President al-Asad was accorded an official send off in accordance with traditional protocol on the occasion of the conclusion of his official visit to the FRG. President al-Asad will visit Hamburg tomorrow.

President Scheel and President al-Asad inspected the guard of honor. The band then played the Syrian and FRG anthems.

Prior to the official send off, a final meeting took place between Presidents al-Asad and Scheel. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister; Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, President al-Asad's political adviser; and the Syrian ambassador in Bonn. The meeting was attended on the FRG side by a number of President Scheel's advisers and the FRG ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting, President Scheel stressed the extreme importance of President al-Asad's visit to the FRG, because it has contributed to increasing FRG understanding of the Arab cause through the valuable explanations President Hafiz al-Asad gave.

The FRG president pointed out that this visit was an important opportunity to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries. President Scheel expressed pleasure and satisfaction with the outcome of this visit.

In his turn, President Hafiz al-Asad said: This was our expectation. We came here prompted by the desire to consolidate cooperation between the two countries and to gain your understanding of our views and our position on the situation in our area.

Immediately following the dinner banquet which was hosted in honor of President Walter Scheel last night, President al-Asad resumed his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It was learned that the 2-hour meeting was important and dealt with Syrian views on the Middle East situation and the FRG side's understanding of the Syrian stand. The discussion of the various topics was completed at this meeting.

KHADDAM ENDS ALGIERS VISIT, HITS CAMP DAVID TALKS

ID131045Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8-9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[APS report]

[Excerpts] Algiers--On Thursday afternoon Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Algiers after giving President Boumediene a message from the Syrian head of state.

Just before his departure Mr Khaddam stated in connection with the results of his visit to Algeria that the visit "has been crowned with success and this is natural, given that Algeria proceeds from a single principle in its analyses of events and their implications in the Arab world, particularly as far as the Arab-Israeli conflict is concerned. That is why I am leaving Algeria feeling satisfied with my meeting with President Houari Boumediene."

Mentioning the imperialist-defeatist conference at Camp David, Mr Khaddam stressed: "As I declared on my arrival, this conference is merely one link in the chain aimed at consolidating the means of Zionist domination in order to stab the Arab nation.

"It is the duty of us all to face this conspiracy which is the result of the capitulationist policy pursued by the Egyptian president--a policy which has damaged our sister Egypt and its armed forces and which has caused the split in the unified Arab position. This policy and its results are condemned by the Arab masses."

ATH-THAWRAH DISCUSSES CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN140820Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Carter's Mediation and the Eventualities of the Camp David Summit," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says today: From the information available, we can sum up what is going on at Camp David in the following points:

1. A search for common ground to resume the bilateral negotiations between the Egyptian regime and Israel. This common ground might be the statement which will be issued by the conference, particularly since the conference spokesmen have emphasized that efforts are currently being devoted to drafting this statement after As-Sadat and Begin have shown flexible stands.

2. Preparations, using the information media, to implement middle-of-the-road solutions which President Carter succeeded in presenting as proposals to rescue the Camp David conference from failure and to overcome the deadlock which the conference has reached.

3. Preparations, using the information media and psychological means, for a series of measures which the United States intends to take with the aim of establishing a U.S. military presence in the area, particularly the establishment of a military base in the Sinai Peninsula on the pretext of protecting a unilateral Egyptian-Israeli settlement and peace in the area.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Camp David is a new development leading to further capitulation, defeatism and the relinquishment of Arab rights. Any results which the summit might achieve will necessarily complement As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem. The Arab masses realize this fact very well and know that the primary task during this phase is to firmly confront the new plot which is being concocted there and to foil its declared and secret designs regardless of the terminology used; that is, whether they declare that the conference has succeeded or failed or that middle-of-the-road solutions have been adopted.

In the "Opinion" column, ATH-THAWRAH comments on the Camp David talks and the middle-of-the-road solution which the conferees are seeking to reach. It says: Despite the fact that the middle-of-the-road solution they are discussing is in Israel's interest, Menahem Begin is disturbing U.S. President Carter, or so it is said. Nevertheless, it seems that the U.S. President is incapable of applying pressure on Israel, as has been stated by an Israeli official. The U.S. President knows that actual, unbiased and even-handed pressure on Israel would prompt him to request Israel to completely withdraw from all the lands it occupied in 1967 and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. However, President Carter is refraining from applying such pressure for many reasons. Most important of these reasons, we believe, is that he is dealing with an Arab leader who is lenient when it comes to Arab lands and rights and who would welcome U.S. military presence in the Middle East area. Furthermore, Carter realizes that such kind of pressure will make him vulnerable to the pressure of the Zionist movement.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The U.S. President does not want such trouble and confrontation, although he has devoted himself, as he said, to resolving the Middle East problem totally and fairly and although he knows the way which would achieve justice in the area.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON CAMP DAVID, STEADFASTNESS FRONT MEETING

JN1321315Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] When the president leader affirms to a group of German journalists on the eve of his important visit to the FRG that the results of the Camp David summit will either be vague, thus further complicating the Middle East crisis, or precise, at the expense of the pan-Arab cause. This affirmation contains many special indicators because it shows clearly that the Camp David summit represents in reality the will of the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary conspiracy which is being concocted against the Arab cause, and not different positions and policies.

When President al-Asad predicts the results of the Camp David summit in this clear and defined vision, he proceeds from a fundamental fact that the capitulationist visit As-Sadat paid to occupied Jerusalem was, from the beginning, an unsuccessful step and one leading toward war, because the Israeli mentality which rejects signing a separate peace agreement with the Egyptian regime can never relinquish its principles of expansion and aggression on which it is based.

It will not hesitate one moment to use all its misleading and vicious methods to delude international public opinion and prevent it from seeing the facts as they are. It seems that As-Sadat knew in advance about this logic but he insisted on going along the road of capitulation and defeatism because he wants to make Israel capable of implementing its aggressive and expansionist plans and help U.S. imperialism strike at the Arab liberation movement.

Prayers said at Camp David by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter did not reach the gates of heaven, because this trinity which met together wants to shed more blood in the Middle East and wants to occupy more land and disperse more inhabitants. Since the Camp David results have become known in advance, the Arab masses are required to act with force and strength to take hold of the reins of the initiative and wipe out the Zionist, imperialist, reactionary forces which are trying to impose their complete control over the Arab area.

Maybe the invitation of the Syrian Arab Republic to convene a summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus soon represents in itself the first reply to the Camp David summit and the various results which it may produce. This summit should be more practical, serious and effective than the previous conferences because the circumstances in which it will be held call for increased adherence to the Arab cause and additional power for mobility, escalation and unanimous confrontation.

SOMALI LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

JN131520Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 13 September--The delegation of the Somali Liberation Front led by Comrade Mahmud 'Ali Rubai, secretary general of the front, left Damascus early this morning at the end of a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, the delegation held party and political talks with a number of the leadership comrades. The delegation also visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah and became acquainted with historical and cultural landmarks in Syria. The delegation was seen off by several party comrades.

ASSASSINATIONS, RESISTANCE IN IRAQ REPORTED

JN081848Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--The authorities of the fascist regime in Baghdad have declared a rabid war against the masses of the Iraqi people. Persecution and repression have begun in the military ranks and among civilians who have worked for the fascist regime.

Reports from Baghdad say that intelligence groups led by Barazan Husayn, brother of Saddam at-Tikriti [Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman] have killed a number of officers and senior officials before the eyes of citizens in several quarters in Baghdad. These reports say that a group of intelligence men attacked the headquarters of the General Federation of Peasant Societies which objected to the overt cooperation between the fascist authorities and feudal leaders who regained their lands from peasants by force with the help of policemen.

Informed sources in Baghdad affirm that the authority of the At-Tikriti clan is about to disintegrate, something which is shown by arrests, dismissals and assassinations in the ranks of the army and among senior state officials.

Sources of the Iraqi National Movement believe that what is happening in Baghdad is an overt conflict for power, particularly since acts of embezzlements and bribes have increased and the number of men on the bandwagon of the fascist regime who are becoming wealthy at the expense of the Iraqi people has increased. These sources say that Taha al-Jazrawi, member of the suspect fascist rightist command in Baghdad, embezzled 60 million dinars when he was minister of industry. The embezzled sum was covered up by five factories which were later proven not to exist in Iraq.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad say that the Iraqi authorities have increased campaigns against the Palestinians residing in Iraq and against Iraqi Communist Party members. These sources say that among the detainees is Kadhim Hadid, member of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party and member of the Higher Agricultural Council.

Earlier reports from the Iraqi capital said a large-scale search campaign for young Palestinian men was mounted recently. A number of these young men were tortured to death.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi masses have increased their resistance against the fascist regime and have begun to directly confront the intelligence groups led by Barazan Husayn. In recent weeks intelligence vehicles in Baghdad and Basra have been the targets of several attacks by grenades. Several centers of the At-Tikriti intelligence have been targets of National Movement members in Iraq. Reports from Baghdad say that the latest resistance operation carried out by members of the Iraqi National Movement was blowing up the car of the secretary of the Iraqi industry minister which was parked in front of the ministry.

Repressive Measures Escalated

JN131743Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad--The Takriti tribal clique in Iraq continues to launch bloody terrorist campaigns against the progressive and democratic forces opposing the fascist Takriti regime.

Reports from Iraq have indicated that despite the clique's arbitrary measures against the progressive and democratic forces in Iraq, these forces and the popular masses have escalated their struggle against the ruling fascist clique in a manner that has driven it crazy. These reports add that the fascist clique has instructed all the heads of diplomatic missions not to carry brief cases when visiting Saddam at-Takriti or Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

Reports from Baghdad assert that the suspicious rightist regime has recently dismissed and arrested hundreds of patriotic officers and soldiers. The reports add that hundreds of officers have been pensioned off. The regime has arrested scores of pilots, including the commander of the air force, Maj Gen Hamid Sha'ban.

A new list was released in July dismissing scores of young officers. The list includes Maj Zaki Ahmad al-Hanbali, Capt Hamid Zayyar, and Capt Nafi' 'Abd al-Karim. A new batch of officers was released from the military and appointed to civilian posts in May. These include Staff Lt Col Fayik Fayyad ath-Thlu, Staff Maj Nuri az-Zuhayri and Capt Humaydan Rida, on suspicion of being associated with Staff Col 'Adnan Sharif, who has been appointed as the Iraqi ambassador in Rabat. Staff Brig Gen Dakhil and Staff Lt Gen Isma'il Tayih an-Na'imi have been dismissed from the army. The latter has been appointed ambassador to Venezuela.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B: U.S. DISCUSSING PLANS FOR BASE IN YAR

LD121108Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut have affirmed that the United States is currently discussing with Saudi Arabian and North Yemeni officials the idea of establishing a U.S. military base in the YAR close to the Bab El Mandeb area.

The sources said that the commander of the YAR Air Force is currently paying a secret visit to the United States while rumors are being spread in San'a' that he went to Cairo for medical treatment.

YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani visited the United States 2 weeks ago and had talks with U.S. officials on the question of providing his country with U.S. arms and aircraft, which will be paid for by Saudi Arabia.

LIBYA

JUMBE HEADS TANZANIAN DELEGATION TO TRIPOLI

Official Talks Begin

LD131530Y Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 13, JANA--Official talks between the Libyan Arab and Tanzanian delegations at the guests' palace in Tripoli started yesterday evening.

The Libyan Arab delegation was headed by Mr. Muhammad 'Abd al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, information and culture secretary, whilst the Tanzanian delegation was headed by the minister of state at the vice-president's office.

The two sides discussed in this round of talks the question of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Tanzania in the economic, cultural and religious fields, particularly the spreading of Islam.

The two sides discussed the leading role of Zanzibar in spreading Islam in East Africa and the means of supporting this role.

Jallud, Jumbe Exchange Speeches

LD131820Y Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 13, JANA--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the vice-president of the Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Aboud Jumbe, and his accompanying delegation currently visiting the Jamahiriyah.

Also attending the banquet at the guest palace in Tripoli, were the secretaries, under-secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps in the Jamahiriyah.

Addressing his guests, Staff-Major Jallud said:

"In the name of God, to start with, I would like to welcome Tanzania's vice-president and his important delegation, and express our pleasure at his acceptance of the invitation addressed to him by the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It is natural, for more than one reason, that we should exchange visits at all levels, as we all share the same hardships and the same ambitions and since numerous ties link us with the Republic of Tanzania.

We belong to the African Continent and all of us share the responsibility for the struggle whether in order to enable the rest of the continent to achieve its freedom, or to develop our own political independence, to develop it into a complete cultural, social and economic independence. Moreover, the spiritual and historic bonds between us and the Tanzanian people strengthen our relations furthermore and increase our ability to establish useful and beneficial cooperation. The bonds between the Libyan and the Tanzanian peoples are numerous; we share with the Tanzanian people spiritual and cultural bonds.

For this reason it becomes natural that we should exchange visits and cooperate. For this reason we consider this visit essential for establishing the basis of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Tanzania.

It is right that we should cooperate as our cooperation proves that we are liberated because our enemies, Africa's enemies, do not wish us to cooperate, since our cooperation would eliminate their exploitative interests.

That is why this visit opens new horizons for Libyan-Tanzanian relations.

We have been looking forward to your visit and that of President Nyerere for some time. The vice-president has given us this opportunity to hold useful discussions. Those held between Mr. Aboud Jumbe and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, are evidence that we agree on many issues. They affirmed our agreement on many points and we found ourselves in perfect agreement without having to resort to dialogue. This proves that we shoulder the same responsibilities towards our peoples or towards our African Continent. Due to its geographical position, Tanzania carries a responsibility in liberating the southern part of the continent as it is considered to be one of the states confronting the racist regimes in southern Africa. The Jamahiriyah also plays an important role, whether in liberating the continent, or in liberating the Arab nation from (Israel). We both play the same role then. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's suggestion to the people's congresses during the revolution's 9th anniversary that the Jamahiriyah should become part of and should join the African confrontation states, namely Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana, proves that we believe that the liberation of Africa will only be achieved through total liberation from imperialism and from the racist regimes. I would like to seize this opportunity to call upon the Palestinians and all Arabs to fight against the racist regimes in southern Africa and upon the Africans to fight against racist Zionism in Palestine, because the international community and the United Nations consider Zionism a type of racism and the racist Zionist enemy in Palestine is similar to the white racist enemy south of the continent, for the racist regimes in southern Africa have the same fate to that of racist Zionism in Palestine. The white racist regimes in the continent get support and help from the western imperialist states and from racist Zionism based in Palestine and extending its network in Europe and America.

As long as the enemy is the same, both in Palestine and south of the continent the Arabs and the Africans must consider that their battle is the same. We take this opportunity to call on the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, to fight against the racists and on the Africans to fight against racist Zionism in Palestine, and as the war waged against the two regimes is a protracted people's war then it should be waged by Palestinian and Arab volunteers who should go and fight alongside their brothers south of the continent whether in Zimbabwe, Namibia or South Africa.

The African volunteers should also go to fight against racism and Zionism in Palestine... This is to prove that the enemy is one and of the same nature, and the African and [Arab] cause is the same.

If this proposition is accepted, the problem regrettably would be that the Arab countries confronting the Zionist enemy have not yet decided to wage a protracted people's war, but I am confident that time is on the side this direction. I do not want to talk for long, but I want to affirm to Vice-President Aboud Jumbe that we are prepared to cooperate with your country to whatever extent you wish...

We welcome you in the Jamahiriyah, and welcome the members of the Tanzanian delegation and wish them a happy stay. I am certain that this visit will be fruitful, and that it comes at the right time. It established the basis of cooperation that will promote our strength... and if we were strong we could play a great role in the interest of our African continent and that of the peoples of the Third World because in addition to that, we have to admit that part of our continent is still not liberated and has not gained independence yet and that many African countries which gained independence are superficially independent. We have to affirm that the socialist and social inclinations of the Great 1st September Revolution and the Tanzanian revolution must play their part in promoting the political independence of the African Continent.

The Tanzanian vice-president, Haj Aboud Jumbe, also delivered a speech in which he expressed his joy for visiting the Jamahiriyah. He said: "I am happy to convey the greetings of the Tanzanian people and its president and government to the people of the Jamahiriyah and to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution.

He added, "it is a great opportunity for us to witness, during this visit, the great achievements which became a reality on the land of the Jamahiriyah, from which we will certainly learn, those achievements that covered all fields to uplift the Libyan Arab people and to raise their standard of living in all walks of life."

He went on to say, "we in Tanzania follow up with heightened eagerness the new experience taking place on the land of the Jamahiriyah."

He affirmed, "Tanzania and the Jamahiriyah agree on the same principles and concepts, and they are supporters of liberation movements not only in Africa but those throughout world, and fight against both colonialism and neo-colonialism and struggle continuously against all forces of evil everywhere."

He said, "we have been able to achieve unity due to the birth of the revolutionary party which unified Tanganyika and Zanzibar to achieve brotherly relations and solidarity, and to overcome religious, tribal and national differences."

Jumbe Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD121516Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] This morning brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Aboud Jumbe, Tanzanian vice president, who arrived yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

During the meeting Jumbe expressed his admiration for and appreciation of the great achievements being made in Libya in all spheres as well as the vital, constructive role the Jamahiriyah is playing, under the leadership of brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in furthering freedom and peace everywhere.

SUDAN

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

JN131737Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 September--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki arrived in Khartoum at noon today on a brief visit to Sudan.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency said that he will convey a message to President Ja'far Numayri from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He expressed his pleasure at visiting Sudan, explaining that the aim of the visit is to hold consultations with Sudanese officials on the current Arab and African situation. He added that the two countries are in constant contact on these issues.

He was received by Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir, several Politburo members and a number of ministers.

Makes Statement

JN132039Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 September--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who arrived in Khartoum at noon today with a message for President Numayri from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has stated that close cooperation between Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will help solve many problems in the two people's and Arab nation's interests.

In a statement to SUNA today, At-Turayki reaffirmed his country's readiness to cooperate with President Numayri, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to solve a lot of the problems facing the African Continent. This readiness for cooperation stems from Libya's policy aimed at supporting Africa and seeking to remove it from the international struggle and foreign intervention.

He dealt in his statement with the situation in the Horn of Africa and said that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has always sought to solve African problems through peaceful means, pointing to the visit by Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to Libya. He expressed the hope that problems pertaining to the Horn of Africa will be solved in light of current contacts.

At-Turayki pointed out that no solution of the Middle East problems will be achieved unless it comes within the framework of a pan-Arab policy, which believes in complete liberation of Palestine. A regime based on racism and exploitation can never be in harmony with a civilization which differs from it completely.

He added that the Zionist racist regime, which does not differ from the racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa, will never accept the liberation of the Arab and Palestinian land. These regimes represent a danger to the Arab nation, and there is no other solution.

On the conference of the steadfastness front scheduled to be held this September, At-Turayki said that the steadfastness front holds periodic meetings and that the next conference will be held under difficult and critical circumstances.

Meets Numayri

JN1410100Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 14 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 September--President Ja'far Numayri received yesterday 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who conveyed a letter from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi emphasizing his eagerness to develop relations between the two peoples and his desire to meet with leader President Numayri. President Numayri welcomed these fraternal sentiments on the part of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and expressed his desire to meet him.

During the 4-hour meeting between President Numayri and Secretary at-Turayki, bilateral relations and the Arab cause, which is passing through a dangerous stage, were discussed. They stressed the need for the Arabs to rally their ranks to achieve their great goals. They also discussed African issues, particularly those issues related to the two countries' relations with their neighbors and to what should be done to correct and develop these relations and to resolve African issues in an African way in line with the march of the continent in the year of President Numayri's chairmanship of the OAU.

An atmosphere of fraternity and amity prevailed at the talks. The meeting is expected to lead to good results in all fields. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president and foreign minister, and Libyan Foreign Secretary at-Turayki will continue their talks tomorrow.

NUMAYRI ANNOUNCES ANTICORRUPTION, AUSTERITY MEASURES

LD1309362 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Address by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri during his monthly broadcast "Between the People and the Leader"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, I would like to announce the following decisions which become effective immediately:

1. In view of the special nature of the local people's councils, the cooperative societies and the political organizations, which have acquired their legitimacy through the trust the masses have placed in them, I have resolved that any of their working or affiliated members, regardless of rank, will be tried by the state security courts in cases where criminal charges are brought against them in matters concerning their work. Such charges may include bribery, embezzlement, diversion of public property to their personal use, hoarding, smuggling, or misuse of their influence.

2. In addition to the decrees I have already issued in connection with the jurisdiction of the state security courts in cases pertaining to violations of price regulation, I now direct the attorney general to treat cases of hoarding, smuggling and attempts to monopolize commodities as sabotage against the national economy.

3. Any employee attempting to use his position to gain personal advantage, such as by corruption or tampering with public funds, shall be tried in state security courts under the law of economic sabotage.

4. The security organs shall undertake on their own initiative to set traps for the venal and the corrupt, and to gather evidence for their conviction.

5. For the guidance of the executive body, I shall issue a provisional order summarizing the measures to be taken by the disciplinary councils with regard to absenteeism without an acceptable excuse. In such cases the payment of salaries will be stopped after 3 weeks. Those concerned will be regarded as deserters from the service, thus disqualifying themselves and their families from certain benefits.

6. With immediate effect, the governor of Khartoum Province is directed, in cooperation with the security forces, to evacuate any government quarters occupied by an employee whose services have been terminated more than 3 months previously.

7. The governor of Khartoum Province, again in cooperation with the security forces, shall evacuate any government building occupied by an employee who has failed to repay a housing loan extended to him more than 3 years previously. A 3-month grace period, starting today, will be granted.

8. The same rule shall apply to workers assigned to work outside Sudan, but they will be granted a 6-month grace period.

9. I warn against any procrastination or delay in implementing this decision. I also warn against (?the employment of influential intermediaries) whatever posts they hold.

10. No vacant government quarters, or quarters that may become vacant, shall be allocated to government employees.

11. As part of the government's policy on housing, it has been resolved that from today the renting of houses or lands on behalf of the government, except with the endorsement of the Council of Ministers, shall be stopped. Responsibility for implementing this decision lies with the minister for cabinet affairs and he shall discharge it before 9 November this year.

12. It has been resolved that the consumption of fuel by vehicles belonging to government and public corporations shall be limited. The daily allotment for small vehicles shall not exceed 2 gallons and 4 gallons for large ones. The minister for cabinet affairs shall implement this decision.

13. Every organization, ministry or establishment shall reduce the size of its fleet of vehicles by 25 percent. The minister for cabinet affairs shall follow up the implementation of this decision and report its results. He shall submit a report to the president of the republic not later than 9 October.

14. With regard to employees entitled to cars by virtue of their posts, the acquisition of such cars is to be considered on hire-purchase terms. They will be entitled to a mileage allowance of up to 60 pounds a month.

15. The number of government telephones in offices and houses is to be cut by 25 percent. The ministers of finance and communications will take the first steps to implement this decision before the end of this month.

I would also like to add two decisions relating to the Pilgrimage. This year the number of Sudanese pilgrims shall be limited to 15,000. An opportunity shall be given to those who have not performed the Pilgrimage before. Only 500 people a month will be allowed to proceed on the lesser pilgrimage.

Brother citizens, free revolutionaries, you know that I shall be making a series of visits this month that includes the United States, Germany, Belgium and Spain in my capacity as chairman of the current OAU session, and also for the purpose of discussing bilateral relations between Sudan and those states. I shall tell you the results of these visits on my return, God willing.

PRESS NOTES SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

Syria Reinforces Antiaircraft Units

TA140847Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The Syrians are reinforcing the antiaircraft units in various parts in Lebanon.

In the last few days, the Syrians have transferred to Lebanon antiaircraft guns in addition to those already there with the Syrian units. The reinforcement process includes other units as well, but it is heaviest in this area. Among other things, the Syrians have been transferring into Lebanon modern radar controlled antiaircraft guns.

According to estimates in Israel, the Syrian reorganization--which includes moving armored and infantry units--is continuing in order to renew the offensive on Christian militias in northern Lebanon and near Beirut.

Terrorists Fire on Marj 'Uyun

TA140848Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Menahem Rahat]

[Text] Following 24 hours of quiet, the terrorists last night renewed shooting at the Marj 'Uyun enclave north of Metulla.

The shooting resumed at around 1630 GMT and involved light arms and artillery. The Christian militiamen returned the fire. They suffered no casualties.

Following the firing directed at the enclave in the last few days, which originated from the terrorist strongholds in the Beaufort and Arnon fortresses, tension has again risen in the area and the Christians fear that this heralds the beginning of another terrorist offensive on the enclave north of Metulla.

Soviets, Libyans Train Palestinians

TA131029Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Avner Tavori]

[Excerpt] About 15,000 Palestinians in Lebanon are organizing within a military framework under the instruction of military experts from the Soviet Union and Libya. The organizing is up to brigade level, and it appears that there are also Palestinians who are being trained in Libya in the operation of complex military systems. This was reported by the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, to the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday.

The chief of staff briefed members of the committee on the developments in Lebanon, which indicate that the Syrians are now "marking time." It is not clear what their plan of operation is for the near future.

The committee members were also told that terrorist units are deploying, with assistance and support from Syrian troops, around the Christian enclaves.

TRANSPORT MINISTER 'AMIT SUBMITS RESIGNATION

TA131511Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Minister of Transport Me'ir 'Amit submitted his letter of resignation from the cabinet this afternoon. He announced his resignation to the prime minister in a telephone call to Camp David. In the letter of resignation, which he passed to the cabinet secretary, Minister 'Amit states that a new party will be established in Israel tomorrow and that he is among its founders. This party believes in an enterprising and flexible foreign policy directed mainly by security considerations.

Mr 'Amit says that during the period in which he served in the cabinet he had basic differences of opinion with the majority on various fundamental issues. He reached the conclusion that he could not continue to serve as a minister and bear the resulting responsibility.

Me'ir 'Amit Interviewed

TA131831Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[Interview of Transport and Communications Minister Me'ir 'Amit by Arye Golan--from the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] [Question] Where, if we speak about the party which is to be founded tomorrow, where will SHAY [Movement for Change and Initiative] find its place on the political map? Near the alinement? To its right? There were also talks, we have heard, with the chairman of the Labor Party.

[Answer] The new party--I would define it--or, to be more precise, the new movement--I would define it as somewhere in the middle of the political map, maybe a little to the left of the middle. It will, on the one hand, as we have said, support a flexible and enterprising foreign policy; on the other hand, and maybe this is no less important, freedom for the individual and changes in economic and social values in an attempt to give this people, our people, a sense of emergency, something which, in my view, does not exist. I want to emphasize that I am not an Egypt critic, a critic for its own sake; I know how hard it is to lead, how hard it is to direct; this is not simple but, at any rate, in my view, the current cabinet has made too many compromises. In fact, it has not radically changed its tone from that of the previous cabinet. Many things are being run, in fact, in the same way, in the same style, and these are the things which must be changed, corrected. We were fairly helpless in this cabinet. Generally, or on many occasions, we were in a minority. I, as is known, support action and I thought that with our entry into the cabinet we would be able to influence. I learned that our influence was not great. Really, apart from those ministries of which we were in charge, I cannot complain. In the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Communications, things got done. But here, too, there were many difficulties in everything involved with, I would say, the comprehensive functioning of the cabinet. I, at least, had difficulties and I had bitter arguments with my ministerial colleagues, some of them, over everything involved with the functioning of the cabinet as an establishment, I would say a bueaucratic establishment, which does not permit open work, as I would have liked.

[Question] I hear from what you are saying that SHAY will not be prepared to open negotiations to join the coalition. One cannot change things from within.

[Answer] I did not say that. I said that we are turning over a new page and we will have to speak about everything from the beginning.

[Question] Will you consider joining the coalition, under certain conditions?

[Answer] Under certain conditions yes. I was also in favor of joining the coalition in the past but I am not sure if there is much chance of that. Generally it is mutual and not just that one side offers itself; there is someone who has to accept and the conditions have changed. One of the things which happened in the DMC, the regrettable things which happened to the DMC, was that its strength, the strength of 15 seats, which is a not inconsiderable strength, found no expression because in most cases we did not work together and....

[Question] And seven will certainly not achieve more than that, at least....

[Answer] Sometimes seven who are united, who march shoulder to shoulder and are not split, can achieve more than 15 who are divided.

Ministers React to Resignation

TA131614Y Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Acting Prime Minister Professor Yadin says that he has nothing to say on this issue since Minister Me'ir 'Amit no longer belongs to his party and his actions are his own private business.

Likud minister Moshe Nissim, on the other hand, talks about hypocrisy on the part of Me'ir 'Amit. The political differences of opinion which, 'Amit claims, have supposedly brought about his resignation from the cabinet, Nissim says, already existed on the eve of the DMC's joining the cabinet and were expressed in the coalition agreement which 'Amit had supported. Therefore, his resignation does not change the cabinet's strength one bit. On the contrary, Minister Nissim claims, with Minister 'Amit's resignation and the withdrawal of the SHAY movement from the coalition agreement, the cabinet is relieved of the burden of a partnership full of friction which has not strengthened it.

Minister Nissim does not regard himself as a candidate for minister of transport and communications, but he thinks that the position belongs to the Likud. The discussion of the manning of those portfolios will take place, he says, only after Mr Begin returns from abroad. No discussions have yet been held on this issue within the Likud.

PERES SENDS REPLY TO COMMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO KREISKY

TA131849Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[Text] MK Shim'on Peres, the Labor Party chairman, has sent a letter to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Tonight Peres published the the letter. Peres notes that Kreisky knows that he objects to Menahem Begin's policy, but that as a socialist--and not only as a Jew--he criticizes the comments published in Kreisky's name, in which he talked about petty grocers like Begin and about a little lawyer from Warsaw. Peres asks what origin and profession have to do with a political discussion: whether, to a socialist, only an aristocratic origin or birth in a certain geographical area grant an advantage or are a source of inferiority?

Peres adds that since he has been closely following Kreisky's attempts to create a common language between Egypt and Israel and his part in formulating the Vienna document, it is precisely because of that he was shocked when he read the interview published in Kreisky's name in the Dutch language paper TROUW.

The interview has aroused strong feelings of protest and rebellion in almost every Israeli, Peres said. He finds it hard to understand the purpose of this strong outburst, an expression which has hurt us, and harmed Kreisky as well as the common cause specifically at this delicate and crucial time.

ISRAELIS CLAIM OWNERSHIP OF RAFAH PROPERTY

TA140327 Tel Aviv HA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Sep 78 p 16 TA

[Text] Israelis claiming ownership over 120,000 dunams of land in the Rafah area have appealed to the prime minister with a demand that their right over the land be realized: "The prime minister must remember these facts when negotiating with the Egyptians."

The Israeli families have documents proving their ownership of the plots.

The holders of these documents claim that part of the settlements established in the Rafah approaches are built on land that belongs to them.

The plots were purchased about 80 years ago from Arabs or Bedouin and the registration was carried out by the Turkish authorities.

MINISTER BURG GOES TO EUROPE ON UJA TOUR

TA131301Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Arye Zimuri]

[Text] The minister of police and of the interior and acting foreign minister, Dr Yosef Burg, left for Europe yesterday, for a number of appearances on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

Prof Yiga'el Yadin will assume the duties of the foreign minister, since Dayan and Burg are overseas. Yadin is also serving as acting prime minister and acting defense minister.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer will deputize for Dr Burg as minister of the interior.

EDITORIAL DISCOUNTS OIL SHORTAGE 'SCARE' STORIES

TA131429Y Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Sep 78 p 9 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] A short time after word came out about the invitation of As-Sadat and Begin to Camp David, the world press began carrying reports about an expected shortage of oil tankers. Talks between Israel and Egypt have reached a stalemate, the reports said; the danger of a Middle East war and, hence, also the danger of an oil crisis have increased, and therefore the demand for oil tankers jumped too: everyone wants to accumulate stocks of oil for a time of emergency.

The truth was, of course, that there had been no panic whatever. There was only a slight increase in the demand for tankers due to the replenishment of importers' stocks in anticipation of winter. The oil tanker branch suffers from underemployment, and it was not difficult to understand that there is great interest in exploiting the normal seasonal increase in demand to create the impression of a shortage, which would facilitate enormous hiring increases.

Now a new version of that same story is making the rounds, only this time the culprit is not the Middle East conflict, but the disturbances in Iran. "Should anything happen in Tehran," the story goes, this would endanger the flow of Iranian oil to the West and "it will be very difficult to overcome the absence of 5 million barrels daily," as one shrewd diplomat put it.

The stories have two things in common: first, there is considerably more supply than demand in the oil branch today, and many countries (particularly the clamorous ones) tend to offer discounts "under the table" so as to be able to augment the pumping from their wells.

Secondly, the surplus production capabilities are approaching huge dimensions. A little bit of panic might, it is certainly hoped, increase the demand and abolish the necessary price reduction; it might perhaps facilitate a certain markup.

By virtue of the quasi "economic" stories, it is possible to create an impression that a tendentious political premise is a "fact": in the first instance, that a complete lack of Israeli flexibility causes the danger of war; and in the second instance, that the standing of the shah is so shaky that one must prepare for the consequences of his fall. It is not the first time that circles in the oil branch have served, out of clearly egoistic reasons, interests that are not likely to benefit the West.

This does not mean that an expansion of the riots is unlikely to disrupt, for a short time, the flow of oil from Iran, or that changes in the Tehran regime would not have serious ramifications on the security of the West or on its control of the Persian Gulf oil routes in the event of war. However, the current surplus production capabilities in the world are approaching dimensions that would enable the industrial world to exist--especially with the help of the large emergency stocks accumulated since the Yom Kippur War--for the longest period of Iranian oil shortage that can be imagined.

MAJLIS CONTINUES DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD131124Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Majlis held an extraordinary session today and continued its debate on the government program. Today's session was held under the presidency of Mr 'Abdollah Riazi and was attended by Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami, the prime minister, and the other members of the cabinet.

Mr. Sa'id Javadi, the Tabriz representative, opened the debate and spoke for the government program. He said: A look at the blossoming of Iran's economy and its dynamic march forward shows that during the past 15 years Iran has made rapid progress, thanks to its national wealth, the principles of its national policy and the realization and protection of the just revenues obtained from the sale of oil. The Tabriz representative then put forward several proposals concerning the government program which dealt with the training of skilled workers, a proper and rational distribution of the workers in various industrial areas, and the preparation of a bill on workers employment.

According to our parliamentary correspondent, Fariborz Foroghi, the second Majlis speaker today was Mr 'Ali Asghar Mazhari, the Kerman representative, who spoke in opposition to the government program. He said: I regret that our people's struggle against looters, plunderers and self-serving government officials was dragged in a direction that led it to be labeled as a Marxist movement; for this is not true, as our people have never been communists or Marxists. The speaker added: Three groups may be described as enemies of the Iranian nation--communists, self-serving government officials and their (?cotravelers) and rich plunderers. At the end of his speech Mr Mazhari said: The recent steps taken by Sharif-Emami's government are in violation of the constitution, and I ask the prime minister and all the ministers to read and discuss them at the cabinet meeting so that they may discern their legal responsibility.

The third speaker at the extraordinary Majlis session to debate the program of Sharif-Emami's government was Mr Lotfollah Ra'isi, the Shahr-E Kord representative, who spoke for the government program. He stated: Freedom and chaos are not the same thing. To allow everyone to do what he or she wishes and to remain silent while they do it is not freedom. I am not a defender of martial law; no one likes to take this step. But had we not done so, what would have been the consequences? He then asked Mr Sharif-Emami to explain the reason for the declaration of martial law to the people. The speaker added: On the one hand you said that the country is facing danger. I agree. It is truly in danger. But you also said: I cannot perform miracles. I say that you ought to perform miracles; for when the country is in danger, one ought to perform miracles.

HOVEYDA EXPLAINS RESIGNATION, DEFENDS RECORD

LD131559Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[Yves-Guy "exclusive" interview with former Iranian Prime Minister and Court Minister Amir-'Abbas Hoveyda: "Those Who Have Deceived the People Are Responsible"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: The fact that you have decided to resign your office now has caused surprise. Does this mean that you disagree with the policy pursued by the Sharif-Emami government?

V. 14 Sep 78

Answer: Absolutely not. As imperial court minister, I do not take my orders from any government but from his imperial majesty the shah. And I still have faith in him just as he has faith in me. In any case, my decision is unconnected with the events. It was made a long time ago. Nor is it connected either with any future mission or with any desire on my part to retire. It is simply an expression of the desire of a man who has long been engaged in public "affairs" to regain the freedom enjoyed by an ordinary citizen. You know, when you are in a position involving great responsibility, you keep your eyes open, but you sometimes have to keep your mouth shut. I want to be free to do and say what I want to do and say, to be able to criticize what has been done and what will be done in this country. It sometimes happens in your country--does it not?--that certain politicians join the reserve of the republic. Let us say that I am joining the reserve of the empire. Always in the shah's service....

Question: A fortnight ago you mentioned, when receiving one of our colleagues, the present crisis and referred to "inevitable blunders." Have you changed your mind as a result of the deterioration of the situation?

Answer: No. What we have achieved here in the past 50 years is fantastic. We have cast off the mooring ropes of the Neolithic Age and jumped straight into the 20th century. Obviously, this could not be done without some errors being committed, and we have indeed made some. Our enemies are exploiting these errors. This is normal. However, can you not see that it is when we adopt measures to insure more justice or more freedom that they gnash their teeth and attack us? Consider the "white revolution" of 1962 and the present liberalization, which has been called in question by no one.... What they cannot bear is that we have implemented their own policy more effectively than they could, and that Iran, which was only a nation, is becoming a power.

Question: In that case, what are the reasons for the people's discontent? Are the Iranian people especially ungrateful?

Answer: No doubt more attention should have been paid to sociological problems, to the consequences of certain decisions in practice. These are some of the errors which have been made. However, I do not believe that the process of liberalization has been carried out too rapidly. Once you decide to open the floodgates, you must open them completely. True, the influx of a new proletariat to the cities has created problems. Many of those people have so far been unable to take advantage of the present "changes." However, they have now all been housed and have enough to eat. When I was a child this was not the case. In rural areas everybody lived in one room. People used to eat the same dish throughout the week.... Perhaps we have not done everything needed to preserve the religious feelings that should act as cement among all Iranians. I am ready to admit that we have proceeded at a rather too rapid pace, but ours was a progressive plan. Take education--this year two-thirds of the Iranian people go to school. Just as in your country, a million foreign workers come here to perform heavy work that our own citizens no longer want to perform. Perhaps everything has not been perfect, nor could it have been, but, believe me, the overall results have largely been positive. No one has become poorer. If you do not mind, let us assess these last 15 years 20 years from now.

Question: Will you have enough time to do so? The liberalization initiated by you seems to have indeed been jeopardized by martial law. Can democracy be born in the shadow of guns?

Answer: Martial law will not last forever. We are not responsible for this situation. Those who have driven popular elements, which had been deceived by their slogans, in front of them with a view to overthrowing the regime are responsible for it.... The entire future of the nation was at stake. No government could have tolerated such a situation. The truth is that it is easier to build industrial structures than to change people's mentality. However, we will achieve this. Do not forget that one-half of this country's population consists of people under 15.

Question: How do you envisage Iran's political future in the short term?

Answer: The liberal orientation remains unchanged. I do not yet know in what way this will in fact be implemented. However, the elections are to take place in June 1979 as planned, and the election campaign will be fought between opposition parties and parties supporting another program. Perhaps it will even be possible to hold meetings behind closed doors in the coming years despite martial law. All this is the prime minister's responsibility. I personally would like to see the opposition and the government forget about their quarrels and think together about building the nation's future. As for democratization, be assured that it will be pursued. The shah desires it more eagerly than does any other citizen of this country.

PREMIER 'CERTAIN' GOVERNMENT CAN RESTORE ORDER

ID1315133Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Sep 78 pp 1, 12 LD

[Yves-Guy Berges exclusive interview with Iranian Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami: "Priority for Reconciliation"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: You have again become head of government after an interval of 17 years. Is ruling Iran now more difficult than it was in 1960?

Answer: Yes, because rapid changes have meanwhile taken place in the country, which has made impressive progress. As a result, the responsibilities of the head of government have increased and diversified.

Question: Which of the two main tasks--economic recovery and national reconciliation--that await you seems to you more urgent, and why?

Answer: Order and calm are prerequisites for any kind of achievement in the country. This is why national reconciliation should be given priority. This will not prevent us from simultaneously devoting our efforts to the task of economic recovery.

Question: "Khomeiny, Khomeiny has become the rallying cry of the regime's opponents. What do you intend to do to either win over or neutralize that adversary?

Answer: We are not concerned in the least by people who express their opposition within the framework of the constitution.

However, we can have no relations with people who repudiate it and try to destroy institutions that have been created in accordance with the law. I must add that many of the people who participate in antigovernment demonstrations do so not so much through loyalty to a specific person but rather because they are dissatisfied either with their position or with what has happened in the country in recent years. Since we are in the process of eliminating the primary causes of discontent, I hope that the situation will rapidly be normalized.

"I have always supported the regime, and I intended to build a bridge between the opposition and his majesty. I believe that there must be a real liberalization without ulterior motives and not confined to half-measures. I am opposed to liberalization in dribs and drabs according to the famous formula of one step forward, two steps back [sentence as published]. I attempted to unite the various opposition groupings around a joint program that would accord with the constitution, but I noted that the opposition leaders had substantial grievances with regard to his majesty. It is true that the shah did not make my task any easier by asserting on several occasions that he would prefer the Tudeh to a national front."

[Question] Would you have agreed to form a national coalition government?

[Answer] If I had been asked by his majesty, I would first of all have sounded the intentions of Messrs Khomeiny, (Sandjabi) and others before deciding. Above all, I would have asked the sovereign to state his intentions. It would have been necessary first to find out whether he wants to reign or to govern. If he had agreed simply to reign, I would have formed a national coalition government and organized free elections. But one point would have had to be clear and unambiguous: It would have been I who governed the country.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the reasons which prompted the king to impose martial law on the country?

[Answer] The sovereign is poorly advised. Martial law is a disastrous solution. It is a serious mistake which fails to solve any problem. The country is facing many economic and social difficulties that a military government will be incapable of solving. The economic crisis is unprecedented. Agriculture is in a bad way and we are importing everything. With a few exceptions, our industries are merely assembly plants. General Oveysi has no miracle remedy up his sleeve.

[Question] How could the authority of the state be reestablished after the demonstrations of the past week?

[Answer] I believe that his majesty was overcome by panic at the size of the demonstrations. The shah was afraid that the army would display solidarity with the people. But, as I have already told you, he could have found a better solution by consulting sensible people. The motives which prompted so many people to participate in the demonstrations should have been analyzed. Fear and ignorance give rise to mistakes, and his majesty has remained alone and without information. The great march on Thursday demonstrated that colossal discontent with the shah exists. There are attempts to make us believe that it is the communists who led these demonstrations. But where is the proof? I see none. The omnipotent Savak and the army's Second Bureau are evidently not working well. The Abadan tragedy has still not been explained. Why are we spending so much money on maintaining intelligence services which are incapable of providing intelligence?

[Question] Is martial law capable of restoring calm in the country?

[Answer] Do you know of a single country where the army has been able to solve this problem? They have killed many people--more than 2,000 to my knowledge, although the government is talking of 86 dead--and the situation in Iran is starting to resemble that prevailing in Nicaragua in certain respects. How is it possible for a military government to control a country prey to revolution?

[Question] How do you explain the impact of religious leaders in the country?

[Answer] The general discontent is channeled by the religious leaders, but it is wrong to believe that all the discontented people share the latters' viewpoint. In particular, the intellectuals are mostly secular people. But how is it that these people have turned toward the religious leaders? There is nothing simpler: The prisons have become the refuge of all opposition forces because all the other outlets have been practically blocked by the regime. Moreover, when the religious leaders speak of an Islamic government, they do not mean a government dominated by themselves with a mullah as prime minister. Maybe they have gone too far with their slogans--I know they have gone a bit too far--but that is another problem.

[Question] Can the monarchy still be saved?

[Answer] The monarchy has never been in as bad a situation, even in the Mossadeq period. The blame lies with a group of people--3,000 or 4,000 at most--who have profited from the regime for 15 years. First of all, it is necessary to get rid of these people. If radical and rapid action is not taken, communism will finally triumph in this country. The shah is in great danger, but it is still possible to save him by ridding him of his entourage (brothers, sisters and other henchmen). This authoritarian, oppressive and rigid regime had to shatter sooner or later because its foundations are rotten.

[Question] Certain people assert that the overthrow of the monarchy alone is capable of normalizing the situation.

[Answer] I disagree. The regime must remain but the power must be wielded by the government. First of all, if the regime falls, there will be chaos. However, the shah must take a back seat [s'eclipser] for a certain time. So many wasted opportunities! He had every quality needed for becoming an exemplary king. It is the members of his entourage who, through personal interest, have compromised everything. Corruption has reached an unimaginable extent. I repeat: If the country falls into communist hands one day, it will be the fault of these people.

[Question- If the shah asks you to form a new government will you stipulate as a condition that martial law is lifted?

[Answer] No, but I will go to Iraq to see Khomeiny. I know him well and perhaps he respects me. I will say to him: "I am not asking for your support, but end this agitation and give me the time to work. Don't go too far; otherwise you risk losing everything. If a revolutionary regime is established in this country, what will become of you?"

CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS, FILMS PARTIALLY LIFTED

LD1713048Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] As from today, the discussion of intellectual, philosophical, political, social and cultural issues in books and films has been made free. However, the Ministry of Culture and the Arts, in order to respect religious sanctities and for ethical reasons, will supervise books and films. This was announced at a press conference by Mr Forughi, the new minister of culture and arts. During his talk the minister of culture and the arts called on all private and government organizations to help the Ministry of Culture and the arts in upholding the cultural and artistic heritage.

INDIA

JANATA OFFICIAL RAPS FOREIGN POLICY, OPPOSES PRC TRIP

BK131017Y Bombay PTI in English 0931 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Sep (PTI)--Mr Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the ruling Janata Party, has expressed "deep misgivings about the course our foreign policy is taking by slow degrees, almost imperceptibly, if I may say so, away from the basic principles enunciated during the last 31 years."

Writing in the "MAINSTREAM" annual, Mr Limaye says he is "particularly concerned about the proposed visit of our external affairs minister to China."

"The visit is, I think, both ill-conceived and ill-timed. While it will not serve the purpose of "normalisation" of relations between China and India, it would sow the seeds of suspicion in the minds of our friends and allies," Mr Limaye said referring to India's relations with the Soviet Union.

China, he said, "has no desire to settle the border question with us on an honourable basis. All that China is interested in is to spoil our relations with the Soviet Union." This was evident from China's aggressive posture and its construction of the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan-occupied Indian territory.

Mr Limaye observes that the United States has been, despite bonds of democracy and freedom, consistently doing everything in its power to harm India's vital interests. He particularly took exception to Prime Minister Morarji Desai not being circumspect during his American visit earlier this year.

"We should not appease the Americans in this respect," Mr Limaye said.

In this connection, the Janata Party general secretary warmly referred to the Soviet support to this country on Kashmir, Goa and Bangladesh and said the Soviet Union "has been, in the troubled period after independence, our constant friend among the major powers."

He said India's policy of nonalignment became meaningful only when it worked for approximation between the Soviet and Atlantic blocs and for raising the economies of Third World countries to the level of industrially advanced nations.

PAKISTAN

CHAUDHRY TO RELINQUISH PRESIDENCY 16 SEPTEMBER

BK141318Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Text] It has been officially announced that Mr Fazal Elahi Chaudhry will relinquish the office of the president of Pakistan on 16 September 1978 in the afternoon after the expiry of his term. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, chief of the army staff and chief martial law adminstrator, will assume the office of the president with effect from the same date.

Mr Fazal Elahi Chaudhry is leaving the office of the president on his own request. He has completed his normal term of office under the 1973 constitution. Mr Chaudhry will be entitled to leave under the rule [as heard].

Gen Ziaul Haq will be sworn in at 1700 [1200 GMT] on Saturday, 16 September by Mr Justice Anwarul Haq, the chief justice of Pakistan.

Mr Ziaul Haq will continue to be the chief of army staff and the chief martial law administrator.

STAR: ZIAUL HAQ TO VISIT FRANCE, UNITED STATES

BK131425Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Karachi, Sep 13 (AFP)--Pakistan's military ruler General Mohammad Ziaul Haq is likely to visit France and the United States by the end of this month or early next month, the independent eveninger the STAR reported today.

In a frontpage banner headlined story, the STAR said General Zia would confer with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and French President Giscard d'Estaing in Washington and Paris respectively. The Pakistan leader will also address the United Nations General Assembly session in New York, the report added.

There was no official confirmation of the STAR report immediately.

The STAR said General Zia would have talks with President Carter on bilateral relations particularly the question of Pakistan acquiring a reprocessing plant from France which now stands blocked in view of U.S. pressure on France not to honour its deal with Pakistan.

The French president has recently in a letter offered a co-processing plant instead of a reprocessing plant which France agreed to sell Pakistan last year. General Zia has refused to amend Pakistan's contract with France for the supply of a reprocessing plant because Pakistani experts feel that the co-processing technology was "untried" and would require import of expensive "heavy water" from abroad.

General Zia has so far not replied to the French president's letter and would discuss these matters with him during the coming visit to Paris, the STAR report said.

The Pakistani leader will also discuss long-term economic assistance with U.S. President Carter, it added.

The United States at one time played a leading role in the economic development of Pakistan, but its economic assistance has declined sharply in the past few years, particularly since former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto accused the Carter Administration last year of pressurising Pakistan on the nuclear reprocessing deal with France and also of interfering in Pakistani politics by supporting the then opposition parties' national alliance.

The United States had firmly denied any interference in Pakistan's internal affairs, but cut down economic aid to this country drastically.

FUKUDA MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER AT KARACHI AIRPORT

BK131359Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, made a brief stopover at Karachi Airport this morning while on his way back home after his visits to a number of Middle East countries.

SRI LANKA

BANDARANAIKE SEEKING TO RESTRAIN INQUIRY INTO HER ACTIONS

BK1313007 Hong Kong AFP in English 1733 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, Sep 12 (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike today filed papers before the court of appeal seeking a writ to restrain the three commissioners of the special presidential commission from inquiring into alleged misdeeds committed by her as prime minister or as a minister during her regime.

Mrs Bandaranaike has also sought an order from the court of appeal restraining the three commissioners from making any findings against her or from making any recommendations on whether she should be subject to any civil disabilities.

A presidential commission comprising three senior judges appointed by the present government is now making inquiries into alleged misuse and abuse of power by Mrs Bandaranaike as prime minister, her ministers and officials during her 7-year regime from May 1970 to July 1977.

Under the law civic disabilities could be imposed for 7 years by parliament on any persons against whom findings are made by the commission.

Mrs Bandaranaike has said that the law came into operation only in February this year and it does not empower the commissioners to make any recommendations to deprive her of civic disabilities [as received] in respect of her conduct before the law came into operation as it had not been made retrospective.

Mrs Bandaranaike has said that the commissioners in making any findings of guilt and recommendations for the imposition of penalities would be acting in violation of the constitutional guarantees provided by the new constitution of Sri Lanka which came into force last week.

She has further said that as prime minister and member of the cabinet of ministers she was solely responsible to parliament and therefore the commissioners were acting without power, authority or any jurisdiction.

Mr Bandaranaike has said that in the event of her being subject to civic disability she would be disqualified from being elected a member of the legislature or from being elected or appointed as president of Sri Lanka and that irreparable damage and harm would ensue to her and to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of which she is president.

Mrs Bandaranaike's party was routed at the general election in July last year, managing to win only eight seats in the 168-member parliament while the United National Party of President J.R. Jayewardene scored an overwhelming victory.

BRIEFS

TIBETAN DELEGATION IN NEPAL--An 11-member good will delegation of the Tibet Autonomous Region of the PRC arrived in Katmandu this morning via the (Arnapur) highway on a 2-week visit to Nepal. The delegation is led by Mr Tien Pao, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Central Committee member of the Communist Party of China. The delegation, on its way to Katmandu from Kodari, also visited the (Gunkosi) hydroelectric power station built with the cooperation of China. [Excerpts] [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK]

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